

THE INTELLIGENCER

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L. M. GLENN, Editor and Manager

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The Intelligencer will publish brief
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Rejected manuscripts will not be re-
turned.

In order to avoid delays on account
of personal absence, letters to The
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vidual connected with the paper, but
simply to The Intelligencer.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1915.

He is poor in wisdom who quarrels
with his bread and butter.

And after all the man with a heart
of steel may be lacking in mettle alto-
gether.

What has become of the old fash-
ioned Ruler who said the war would
end in October.

Kitchener says that Germany has
shot her bolt. But it's a long ways
from "taps" with our German broth-
ers.

Couple Gets Two Divorces in Four
Years.—Headline. There's no fool
like an old one and no fools like two
old ones.

In Barnwell there is a firm of
Lemons.—Orangeburg Times and Dem-
ocrat. Wonder if they ever hand one
to a fellow.

It's time for Diogenes to get busy
with his lantern in Washington. But
he may need a high-power searchlight
to find an honest diplomat.

There's so much money in the coun-
try that "most anybody can go into
Wall Street these days and borrow a
billion dollars—if he has the security.

Two Early Yet to Know What Far-
mers Will Do.—Headline. Yea, broth-
er, and you'll have to get up a bit
earlier yet if you are counting on get-
ting ahead of ye farmer.

Presumably Captain Archibald will
not do any more war-corresponding
for a while. But if he succeeds in
keeping out of jail he needn't lan-
guish without employment. Surely
the Friends of Peace will give him a
job.

There is a town in North Carolina
named Bath but very, very few people
live there.—Spartanburg Journal. There's
one in South Carolina, down
near Augusta, by that same name but
the people, they tell us, are not guid-
ed much by the suggestive name of
their town.

We were talking to a pessimist
the other day. But then he was from
Anderson and how could a man from
Anderson be anything else but a pes-
simist?—Spartanburg Journal. Oh, yes,
we know the fellow you are talking
about. He was all right until he went
to Spartanburg.

THE BILLION-DOLLAR LOAN.

It is unfortunate that the \$1,000-
000,000 credit loan England and
France are seeking in America is con-
fused with the munitions question. It
hasn't necessarily anything to do with
that vexing subject. It's primarily a
proposal for straightening out our ex-
change difficulties with Europe, insur-
ing payment for goods already sold,
and promoting a perfectly legitimate
export trade of vast importance to the
nation.

The Allies and the neutral countries
of Europe already owe us hundreds of
millions of dollars, and their obliga-
tions are steadily mounting. Compar-
atively little of this debt is for ar-
ms and ammunition. In the twelve
months we have sold Europe \$1,400-
000,000 worth of foodstuffs, cotton
and oil. In the first seven months of
1915 the total of such sales was nearly
\$400,000,000 above similar sales for
the same months last year. Our total
exports in thirteen months of war
have been more than \$3,000,000,000, a
gain of \$600,000,000, giving us a favor-
able trade balance of about twice the
later amount. We are exporting far
more goods than ever before, and im-
porting far less than usual.

Our present upward trend of pros-
perity was started by this abnormal
buying, and is now supported by it,
and will continue to depend on it
very largely. But the European buy-
ing in our markets cannot go on un-
less facilities are provided for paying
American exporters for their goods.

The lack of such facilities is what
has made money exchange rates so
chaotic of late. British pounds ster-
ling, hitherto the world's standard,
have been so discounted in our mar-
kets that buyers or sellers have lost
several cents on the dollar, accord-
ing as rates were made in terms of
pounds or dollars. And the rapid shift
of discount has made payment very
difficult, and interfered with the plac-
ing of new orders.

Credit must be established some-
how. So it is proposed to raise a
"credit loan" of about a million dol-
lars. The money is not to go out of
the country. It is to be used to pay
American manufacturers and export-
ers money already due them, and to
smooth the way for a continuance of
our remunerative foreign trade.

Objections to the plan have been
registered, chiefly by pro-German
sympathizers. They do not seem
likely, however, to prove effective.
Germany herself set the precedent by
raising a loan of \$10,000,000 here last
year, much of which by the way was
used to pay for the German propagan-
da. Germany can raise as much money
hereafter as American bankers see fit
to lend her, if it doesn't involve the
exportation of gold and is used legiti-
mately.

If serious objections are made to
lending the Allies money to pay for
munitions, they can be made to pay
for their munitions with their own
gold. The essential thing in this
credit loan is to provide means of
payment for our non-munitions ex-
ports.

That is a matter that involves the
welfare of the whole country. If Eng-
land and France can't get credit here,
they will buy much of their foodstuffs,
cotton and non-contraband manufac-
tures elsewhere. The western farm-
ers would lose \$100,000,000 to \$200-
000,000 if they lost their present mar-
ket with the Allies, and the southern
cotton planters might lose as much.

There seems to be no question of
the security offered. If the foreign
representatives negotiating the loan
don't put up gilt-edge foreign-owned
American securities for collateral,
they can be made to pledge payment
by a first class mortgage on Great
Britain and France, which ought to
satisfy any lender.

CHIVALRY.

A young lady from Tennessee ex-
plains that "southern chivalry" is an
inheritance from Colonial days, "when
women were very scarce and hence
valuable." She adds that "women are
plentiful now." Presumably, then,
the South will ere long be treating
women in the same cool, matter-of-
fact way that is supposed to prevail
in the North.

As a matter of fact, the Tennessee
girl was probably more than half
right. Women are no exception to the
rule a good thing is valued in propor-
tion to its scarcity. The American
people as a whole are still recognized
as the most chivalrous of nations.
Some races, like the French, may
treat their women with more elabo-
rate courtesy; but nowhere is the sex
so highly regarded and so much ex-
ferred to in essential matters as in the
United States.

And this is surely not because of
any special virtue inherent in Ameri-
can men. It is because the American
standard of behavior toward women
was established in the long colonial

period, when there were not enough
women to go around and it is main-
tained by the scarcity of women that
still prevails in many sections of the
country on account of the invariable
preponderance of men in pioneer sec-
tions.

The fact is clearly noticeable today
in the contract between the East and
the West. Women are plentiful in
New England. In and around Boston
they form a considerable majority. It
is common there to speak of "unat-
tached women," and even of "super-
fluous women." And the census fig-
ures are reflected accordingly in the
lessened respect paid to women in
general. In the West, where the men
are more numerous, women receive
much more consideration.

"Economic determinism" is a new
phrase that illumines many old prob-
lems. It's really surprising how many
phases of human manners and morals
are determined by economic causes.

THE WOOLEN SACRIFICE.

"Wool, wool, wool!" Everybody here
is talking wool. Everybody is col-
lecting all the old woolen goods they
can find in their houses and shipping
them to the committees, who send them
to the mills to be remade into woolen
yarn. No old wool is going to
waste. Eighteen million pairs of
woolen stockings for the soldiers are
called for; three million woolen head
covers and one million woolen muf-
flers.

So reads a dispatch from northern
Italy. These supplies are only for
one army, and these contributions are
from only one nation.

It is a mere hint of what is going
on all over Europe. And the Italian
people are making the sacrifice for
first time. The people of France,
Belgium, Germany, England, Russia,
Austria, and Serbia, and even of the
neutral nations adjoining them, did it
last winter, and are doing it again—
and may have to do it next year, and
the year after, with the stock of warm
clothing ever scarcer.

The able-bodied men of Europe will
be warmly dressed and well shod this
winter. They must be, to stand in the
cold trenches. But for the women and
children of a continent there will be
few woolen stockings and woolen
shawls and caps and woolen mufflers.
Such wool as they wear will be most-
ly shoddy.

There will be few warm garments
of any sort left among tens of millions
of the poor. There will be little fuel,
too, in most of the homes, to make the
lack of winter clothing tolerable. Only
here, in peaceful America, will there
be warmth and comfort. And how
long before we, too, shall be giving
up our woolen garments?

The women and children—they pay
the price. They always do. The sacri-
fice of wool for the soldiers simply
tells the old story of wars since the
beginning.

ANOTHER PROHIBITION STATE.

South Carolina made a pretty thor-
ough test of handling the liquor prob-
lem through a state dispensary sys-
tem, and has now given it up and fol-
lowed the example of her neighbor
states in adopting total prohibition.

The dispensary may be all right in
theory; but in practice South Caro-
lina found, as Georgia, North Carolina
and Alabama had found, that the state
control brings too much politics into
the liquor business, and results in
bad management. There has been a
big revenue from the traffic, and
drunkenness has been greatly reduc-
ed, but the people made up their minds
that the evil outweighed the good.
That is, with the exception of Char-
leston, where the unavailing "wet"
vote was ten to one. It was country
against city, as usual. The South will
now constitute a "dry" area of sur-
prising extent, including all the south-
ern states east of the Mississippi ex-
cept Louisiana. In that state the
numerical preponderance of New Or-
leans will probably prevent state pro-
hibition for a long time yet.

A LINE o' DOPE

Weather Forecast—Generally fair
Sunday and Monday.

A lady walking along the street of
Anderson yesterday came very near
losing her hat as well as some of her
hair when she came in contact with
one of the many awnings that are
placed in front of several different
business concerns in the city.

It is not known just what the city
ordinance regulation is in regard to
the height that awnings must be
placed above the sidewalk, but it is
a certain fact that this ordinance is
being violated," stated a well known

business man of the city yesterday. "I
have to dodge them, you have to dodge
them and everyone else has to do the
same thing. In some cases the city is
wasting space in sidewalks for it is
useless to try to walk under some of
the awnings. This matter certainly
needs attention."

Several days ago The Intelligencer
carried an article about cane that
would not make syrup. Mr. Varna-
more, who lives out toward Portman
Shoals had 15 loads of cane which he
tried to make into syrup. He ground
the juice out of half of it and made
9 gallons of sorghum. This, however
was not fit for table use and will
have to be fed to the hogs.

A sample of the syrup was brought
to Mr. S. M. Byars who sent it to
Clemson College. Mr. Byars also made
a trip out there to see what was the
trouble and found that the cane was
a mixture of kafir corn, feterita and
sorghum. It was also discovered that
the seed were bought in Hartwell, Ga.,
and that they were shipped in there.
Mr. Vardmore has lost a great deal
because of this kind of faulty seed and
states that the next time he buys cane
seed he will be sure that the people
know what they are selling him.

S. M. Byars, farm demonstration
agent, stated yesterday that Mr. E. F.
Reid and son, Mack Reid, who live on
Anderson R. F. D. No. 7, had two acres
of alfalfa that was up and looking
well. The land was prepared extra-
ordinarily well and when the seed were plant-
ed a heavy roller was rolled over the
ground. This was done because of the
dry condition of the soil to insure a
stand. Mr. Byars stated that the far-
mers need rain so that they can sow
their alfalfa.

Miss Jayne C. Garlington is now re-
ceiving the reports of the members of
the Girls tomato club in the county
which will show what every girl has
done this year and will tell in dol-
lars and cents what each one has
made. As soon as all of the reports
are sent in the names of those mak-
ing the best averages will be printed
in The Intelligencer.

Lewis Smith, a negro got a thirst
yesterday morning that could not be
quenched by water. He had a feeling
that he wanted some "spirits" and ac-
cordingly set out to get some. Whether
it was because he had no money or
whether all the bling tigers were
sold out or whatnot, Smith stole a
gallon of booze from Henrietta
Groves. Henrietta missed her gallon
a month allowed by law and notified
Chief Sammons and Sheriff Ashley at
once. Both the chief and Deputy
Sanders got busy and in a short time
had the gallon and the negro, who
was almost dying of thirst just a few
short hours before. Smith was tried
in Magistrate Geiger's court yester-
day morning and received a fine of \$20
or 30 days, so now he is out his
booze, two ten spots or 30 days time
and still is suffering from thirst
which water will not quench.

Patrolman Will Hall besides being
a valuable member of the city police
force is a farmer to some extent. Of-
ficer Hall has some of the finest pea-
vines and cane growing that has been
seen in this section this year. There
are about three acres planted and
many state that Mr. Hall will make
10 tons of hay. Mr. C. F. McConnell,
who lives nearby the patch, which is
located on Brown's creek near the
city, states that sometimes his cows
get out in the hay and that he cannot
see them at all, the growth is so
thick and so high.

Fant's Book store has won six
prizes in national window display
contests this past summer. The contests
were put on by the Curtis Publishing
company and the first was for best
displays of the Saturday Evening
Post. Four chances were given and
Fant's store took one each time. The
second one was for the Ladies Home
Journal in which there were two dis-
plays from each store or dealer in dis-
tinct parts of the United States. The
local house batted a thousand in this
contest and this last week received a
cash prize of \$10, \$5, for each win-
dow display.

W. H. Keese and company are giv-
ing to the little boys and girls these
days a very popular little dial watch
badge advertising the Elgin watch.
The little badges are very attractive
and those wishing one may get it by
calling in at their store.

The Sanitary barber shop in the
Brown building will have new marble
steps and brass railings down from
the street to their place within the
next few weeks. They will also have
a tiled floor from the bottom of the
steps and into their shop also. The
contracts have already been let for



And here are prosperity clothes, shoes
hats, furnishings and everything that
men and boys wear; styles have
never been in better taste and, as for
the prices, there was never a time
when smartness of style so complet-
ly covered all prices of goods, from
the highest to the cheapest.

BoCrans & Co
SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS
"The Store with a Conscience"

these improvements. This will make
a big improvement in the appearance
to the entrance of this popular bar-
ber shop.

The four reel Charley Chaplin pic-
ture mentioned in another paper in
this city as appearing at the Bijou
theatre tomorrow will not be here un-
til tomorrow a week, the 27th inst.
It never was expected here until then,
but it surely will be here at that time.

The Tate Hardware company have
installed an up to date Bowser gaso-
line tank in the pavement, directly in
front of their store on the square
where they are now ready to serve
their patrons with gasoline at all
hours. This street gasoline store
business is a new venture in Ander-
son but owing to its convenience to
the motorists, it promises to make
good right from the start.

OUR GOVERNOR

South Carolina has at this time
the ablest, the most efficient, the
most determined and yet withal the
most courteous and obliging govern-
or of any state in the union.
There is nothing spectacular about
the man or his administration, but
nevertheless the work of governing
our turbulent little state has been
going on steadily and surely and in
the smoothest and most systematic
manner possible.

To complain of his official acts be-
cause they are not characterized
with dazzling events, stirring utter-
ances, and sensational incidents
shows our lack of taste and our in-
ability to appreciate that which is
nobler and best and beyond the ordi-
nary in refinement and culture and
mental attainment for the higher
we rise in the scale of being—the
material, intellectual and moral—the
more certainly we cease to admire
and the more speedily we quit the
region of the brilliant eccentricities
and noticeable contrasts and the
emotional schemes and demagogic
movements that belongs to a vulgar
and unsustained greatness. Our people
need to learn that firm, common-
sense morality and business compe-
tency on the part of our public ser-
vants is far better than rash action
and brilliant rascality.

In spite of the fact that those
qualities do not take hold of the
Imagination, do not inspire enthusi-
asm, and do not win applause, they
are the traits of character that are
most conducive to the peace, the
prosperity, the stability and the
progress of the commonwealth and
those are the qualities of heart and
mind that determine final judgment
on great practical questions, which
the people of the state are bound
to sooner or later accept.

A calm and well balanced temper-
ament is no mean gift and the man
who possesses it is far better pre-
pared to lead a people to higher un-
tilled fields of achievement and to ad-
minister to and for them able and
honorable justice than the man of
hasty impulse and fickle disposition.
A life with well-adjusted powers
and virtues is simply in tune with
the powers divine. Everything in
heaven is orderly. The rotation and
revolution of the earth are regular
in their occurrence. The laws of the
universe are harmonious. All the
great eternal forces act in solemn
silence and due proportion.

A most striking feature, also, is
the fact that those elements and

YOU may be interested to know
that we are now enjoying the
greatest fall business in our his-
tory. It's a cheerful fact; we
state it simply to let you know
that prosperity is here; and un-
der the law of "the survival of
the fittest" we are among the
first to feel it.

The watches we are giving free with
all boys' suits at \$5 or more are cer-
tainly winning with the boys; and
right they should for a watch is an
idea! gift to a boy. And there is
another premium with these boys'
suits of ours—the extra quality we've
put into them. Every mother will
recognize and appreciate it.

bodies that do the most good are
those that act quietly and with regu-
larity. The sun shines quietly. The
rain drops fall in monotonous pat-
ters. But the cyclone comes sud-
denly and the fierce winds blow vio-
lently at intervals.

The writer was not a Manning
man at the time of his election but
on account of the dignified way and
the thorough-going and healthy
manner in which he has conducted
himself since assuming the duties of
office, he will support him for re-
election regardless of who opposes
him. The opponent of good govern-
ment would have you believe that
Mr. Manning is losing a good deal
of his popularity and strength.

The truth of the business is, he is
gaining in strength every day and
is winning the good will and support
of many who were formerly opposed
to him by his fearless and determi-
ned stand for law and order. A
man who stands for law and order
first, last and always merits the ad-
miration of all men who love fair
dealing and justice and a public of-
ficer who is resolved that the world,
the flesh, and the devil shall not
thwart him in his purpose to lift the
people of his state to a broader
plane and a clearer view by restor-
ing the natural order of things by
using his invested powers to do all
the good he can deserves the co-op-
eration and sympathy of every good
citizen and patriotic Carolinian.

The donation of personal funds
to supply a deficit in the salary of
the head of one of our greatest and
most needy institutions, namely, the
asylum, shows a spirit of splendid
generosity and anxious concern for
every department of work for which
the state is responsible. It is a re-
buke to money-seeking politicians
and an inspiration to liberal-hearted
and public-spirited men.

Just as Woodrow Wilson repre-
sents the truest type of American
manhood, so Richard I. Manning
demonstrates to the world that class
and quality of sterling manhood and
level-headed statesmanship that
South Carolina is capable of produc-
ing. He is a steady, shining star,
while his predecessor and many
more before him were but bright and
luminous radiance for the time be-
ing, then burst and disappeared.
His life is a complete circle, every
point and kindly grace going out
therefrom being equidistant from
the center.

It would be a pity to go back to
the old regime and return to the old
order of things after having had
such a period of peace and tran-
quility and quiet as we have had un-
der the beginning of our present
governor's administration. He is a
governor and his is an administra-
tion that maketh not ashamed, and
one of whom we may well be proud.
With firm and kindly tactics and re-
markable dexterity he has wiped
clean the mudstains from the fair
reputation of our state's name. He
has vindicated her in the eyes of her
sister states for all misconduct of
the past.

We should never forget the man
who brought our state again to its
own in the time when it was down-
and-out. His name should grow
sweeter to our ears as time rolls on
in its flight and we do not hesitate
to predict that his fame shall be
more resplendent with glory and
honor in the years to come—for his
is no mean character and his type
of greatness is the durable and last-
ing kind.—W. W. Stuckel in Ed-
gemoor Chronicle.

Gently Broken.

A young man, an only son, mar-
ried against the wishes of his pa-
rents. A short time afterward, in
telling a friend how to break the
news to him, he said:
"Start off by telling them that I
am dead, and then gently work up
to the climax."—Answers.

WAR CHECKS PLANS OF FRANKFORT FOR GREAT UNIVERSITY

Frankfort, Germany, August 31.—
(Associated Press Correspondence.)
—The war has checked but by no
means stopped plans for what is per-
haps Frankfort's most ambitious un-
dertaking—a university to rival the
great educational enterprises and in-
stitutions in other parts of Germany.

Despite stupendous demands on
their resources because of the war,
the wealthy men and the societies
and institutions back of the Frank-
fort university have continued to lend
it the support originally planned and
guaranteed, and gradually it is ap-
proaching completion from a physical
standpoint, and developing in other
ways.

The university as originally planned
was to be one of the few large insti-
tutions of its kind in Germany de-
pendent upon private endowment and
operating only with the permission,
not the support of the state. With
the interest from millions of marks
to draw on, highly paid chairs were
planned, leaders in educational lines
were engaged, and a wonderful set of
buildings were outlined.

Then came the war and its calls on
any and every private and public
purse. Those behind the university
somewhat grimly decided to go ahead,
and in the very midst of the war
have nursed it into being and set it
on its feet. Not only will the univer-
sity be complete architecturally,
within a few months, but it is already
successfully in operation educationally.

The university began its first
semester with about 600 students, of
whom it lost but few, and swung into
its second half year with 800 pupils.
Practically every one of the 1,400
were, at the time of enrollment, at
least from military duty, and thus
the attendance percentage has been
kept at a high point.

One activity of the institution that
was not counted on in the original
plans is the instruction of men, who
have returned from the war with im-
paired limbs and incapable of further
service. As in other German cities
these men have been taught new
trades in industrial schools, as many
of them are now enrolled as students
at the Frankfort University, and are
fitting themselves through the medium
of a thorough education to take
up some new occupation.

The institution is a university in the
full meaning of the word, though it is
an outgrowth of the adjoining aca-
demy of social sciences, and will be
predominantly scientific in its work.
It has also a large and growing med-
ical department, which at present is
engaged in war hospital and clinical
work in a separate building in another
part of the city.

The principal departments of the
university are the law and the medi-
cal schools, the school of philosophy,
under which heading fall the depart-
ments of history, language, philology
and geography; the school of natural
sciences, with physics and chemistry,
mineralogy and geology, botany, zoo-
logy and so on; the school of econ-
omics and social sciences; and the
school of arts and crafts.

The requirements for admission to
the university are approximately the
same as those imposed by other simi-
lar institutions, but officials of the
empire, the state, the city or the
church are not accepted, nor are
those attached to other Prussian in-
stitutions of learning, nor persons be-
longing to the trade classes.